8/3/83 S5578-1(U)a

JOB TRAINING
JTPA
PARTNERSHIP ACT

# New Mexico
# Employment Security Department

## A Labor Market Information System

INDUSTRY DATA
LABOR FORCE DATA
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
OCCUPATIONAL DATA
SUPPLY DEMAND DATA

TONEY ANAYA, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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# THIS PUBLICATION PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF STATE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE AND NEEDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT.

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April, 1983

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# JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the Job Training Partnership Act is to help prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford training to those "economically disadvantaged and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment." The act will provide remedial education, training and other employment services to low-income unemployed youths and adults through a locally based service delivery system. Block-grant funding, giving the Governor and state and local officials maximum flexibility to decide how the federal funds will be used, is a unique feature of this legislation. A continuing partnership between government and the business community in all program aspects is also a new aspect of federal manpower programs.

A state Job Training Coordinating Council to plan, monitor and coordinate services will be appointed by the Governor. A Statement of Goals and Objectives is to be developed annually. Also to be established are geographic service delivery areas (SDA's) and Private Industry Councils (PIC's). The latter are intended to involve the private sector in planning and operating manpower programs. Thus, the Job Training Partnership Act transfers to State and Local Officials, and Private Industry Councils (PIC's) the responsiblity for, and the funds to accomplish, local area job training designed to meet local area needs.

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies that a considerable array of Labor Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system". The amount and diversity of the information required to be generated is substantial.

The New Mexico Employment Security Department maintains several extensive LMI data collection and analysis programs which relate to various sections of the Act requiring:

I. Labor force, population, poverty and related socio-economic data for administrative and allocation purposes, and

II. A comprehensive cost-efficient labor market and occupational supply and demand information system which meets state needs, is in line with federal standards, provides projections of occupational potential growth, and publishes labor market and occupational and career information.

The New Mexico Employment Security Department (NMESD) has prepared this document to help in the required initial planning necessary to establish, at all levels, the basic administrative structure, target populations and Service Delivery

Areas (SDA's) required under this Act. All planning is to be based on needs of the local areas.

In addition, some summaries of available planning and occupational supply/demand data are shown as examples of information available for detailed program decision-making. NMESD provided much planning and training needs data for prime sponsors under the predecessor Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and is prepared to provide to the Coordinating and Private Industry Councils similar data needed under this Act.

Data Availability: Contained in this report in Sections I and II are some basic labor market data necessary for implementation of the JTPA. Section I shows basic population labor force, industry and income information while Section II has occupational information. Much of this information is available in greater detail from the NMESD/R&S. A list of section publications (with content descriptions), description of section programs, and a list of labor market information data requirements under JTPA are shown on the following pages.

For those required data items not readily available, NMESD/R&S will prepare estimates subject to staffing and time availability. Major projects involving survey or extensive work can be conducted under contract.

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT

Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of SOICC Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and Albuquerque SMSA. Prepares employment data for Las Cruces SMSA.

LABOR AREA DATA AND ANALYSIS

Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA

Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (Contract)

Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, followup, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPORTS

Responsible for state and federally-required Employment Service reports, and the analysis and dissemination of activity data. Plans and conducts validation studies of area offices to insure accurate and valid reporting. Conducts special studies, as appropriate.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)

Develops computerized programs to determine turnover and new hires by industry from U.I. base documents. Disseminates localized ESP data and studies to ESD staff for job development, employer relations, state and area placement penetration rates and other functions.

## JTPA LMI DATA REQUIREMENTS

### I. Labor Force, Population, Poverty and Related Data

1. Demographic information is required for population estimates, the number and characteristics of the population to be served, and the changing demographic patterns of the American workforce. Among other uses, the data will ensure that membership of the State Job Training Coordinating Council "reasonably represents the population of the State and that Private Industry Council (PIC) members shall reasonably represent the industrial and demographic composition of the business community."

2. Target Groups specifically identified by the act include:

** Native Americans (includes nonreservation as well as federally recognized "tribes, bands, or groups")
** American Samoans (a Report to the Congress due October 1, 1983 is mentaioned in the Conference Statement)
Migrant and seasonal farmworkers
** Eligible youth residing in rural areas
Offenders
Ex-offenders
** Handicapped
** Single heads of household with dependent children
** AFDC recipients
** School dropouts
** Economically disadvantaged and low-income persons
** Adults in families with an income below the low-income level
** Individuals 14 and 15 years old
** Youth, defined as those 16-21 years old
** Job Corps eligible youth, defined as those 14-21 years old
** Adults, defined as those 22 years old and over
** Young adults 22-24 years old
** Older (55 years and over) workers
** Veterans
  Service-connected disabled
  Vietnam era
  Recently separated
Dislocated workers
Displaced homemakers
** Women
** Minority groups
Individuals in the process of making career decision choices
** High School seniors entering the full-time labor market upon graduation
Individuals with limited English-language proficiency
** Teenage parents
Alcoholics
Addicts

** 3. Ratio of economically disadvantaged youth to economically disadvantaged adults.

* 4. Employment data. Specially mentioned are the ratio of current private employment to population, both national and local, and the ratio between civilian governmental employment and non-governmental employment.

* 5. Unemployment data and rates, especially for use in the allocation process. Information is needed for determining areas of substantial unemployment, the excess number unemployed, and those individuals who have been unemployed 15 weeks or more.

** 6. Labor force participation, involuntary part-time employment, and full-time employment at wages less than the poverty level.

7. Supply of labor available from education and from training programs.

8. Forecasts of labor supply at the national and "subnational" levels.

* 9. Affirmative action and nondiscrimination data: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and handicap.

** 10. Poverty and lower living standard income levels. Special mention is made of National, State, and local household budget data at different levels of living, including a level of adequacy to reflect the differences of household living costs in regions and localities, both urban and rural.

* 11. Determination of labor market areas, including those geographic portions that are "a substantial part of a labor market area."

II Occupational Information

* 1. The industrial composition of a labor market area.

* 2. Information regarding employment and economic conditions, especially if changes in labor market conditions require deviations from an approved job training plan. Special mention is made of the problems of employment in rural areas.

3. Private non-profit enterprises employing 500 or fewer employees.

* 4. Growth industries and jobs reflecting the use of new technological skills. This involves the identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline, and an assessment of the potential impact of such growth or decline on individuals, industries and communities.

5. Methods to ascertain annually energy development and conservation employment impact data by type and scale of energy technologies used.

* 6. Statistical data relating to permanent lay-offs and plant closings. An annual report is required on the number of such closings, the number of workers displaced, the location of the affected facilities, and the types of industries involved.

** 7. An annual report on the status of occupational information capabilities at the state and national levels.

* Available from Research and Statistics.

** Requires special estimating by Research and Statistics.

* 8. Current employment data by occupation and industry, based on the Occupational Employment Statistics program.

* 9. Projections of employment and openings by occupation for the State and designated areas within the State. Forecasts of labor demand are also called for at the national and "subnational" levels.

**10. Description of job duties, training and education requirements, working conditions, and characteristics of occupations.

**11. Occupational career and vocational exploration information enabling users to set "realistic career goals".

12. Career information delivery systems, especially on-line computer systems.

13. Information on civilian manpower needs in military installations and on skilled workers critical to defense readiness.

**14. Information to determine when an individual cannot obtain employment within the commuting area (for relocation assistance purposes).

*15. Job opportunities within the local labor market for which individuals could be retrained, and whether training opportunities for such employment opportunities exist or could be provided within the local labor market.

16. Employment opportunities located in another state for which workers could be trained.

*17. Occupations determined to be in sectors of the economy which have a high potential for sustained demand or growth for which workers could be trained.

18. Regional or nationwide efforts to develop a labor force with skills that promote the use of renewable energy technologies, energy conservation, and the weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

*19. Occupations for which demand exceeds supply are mentioned in terms of "industry-wide skill shortages" and "worker shortages". Workers are to be trained in these occupations.

**20. Prevailing entry level wages and benefits. Individuals in on-the-job training shall be compensated by the employer at the same rates as similarly situated employees and at the prevailing rates of pay for individuals employed in similar occupations by the same employer. In addition, trainees are to receive benefits and working conditions at the same level and to the same extent as other employees doing the same type of work.

## POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the nation based on land area and according to the 1980 Census ranked thirty-seventh based on population. New Mexico is very sparsely populated with only 10.7 persons per square mile as compared to the national population density of 57.4 persons per square mile. New Mexico's population in July 1982 was estimated at 1,359,000, up 4.3 percent from the 1980 population of 1,303,445. Projections for the New Mexico population predict a 22 percent increase by 1990 when the population will reach an estimated 1,657,000.

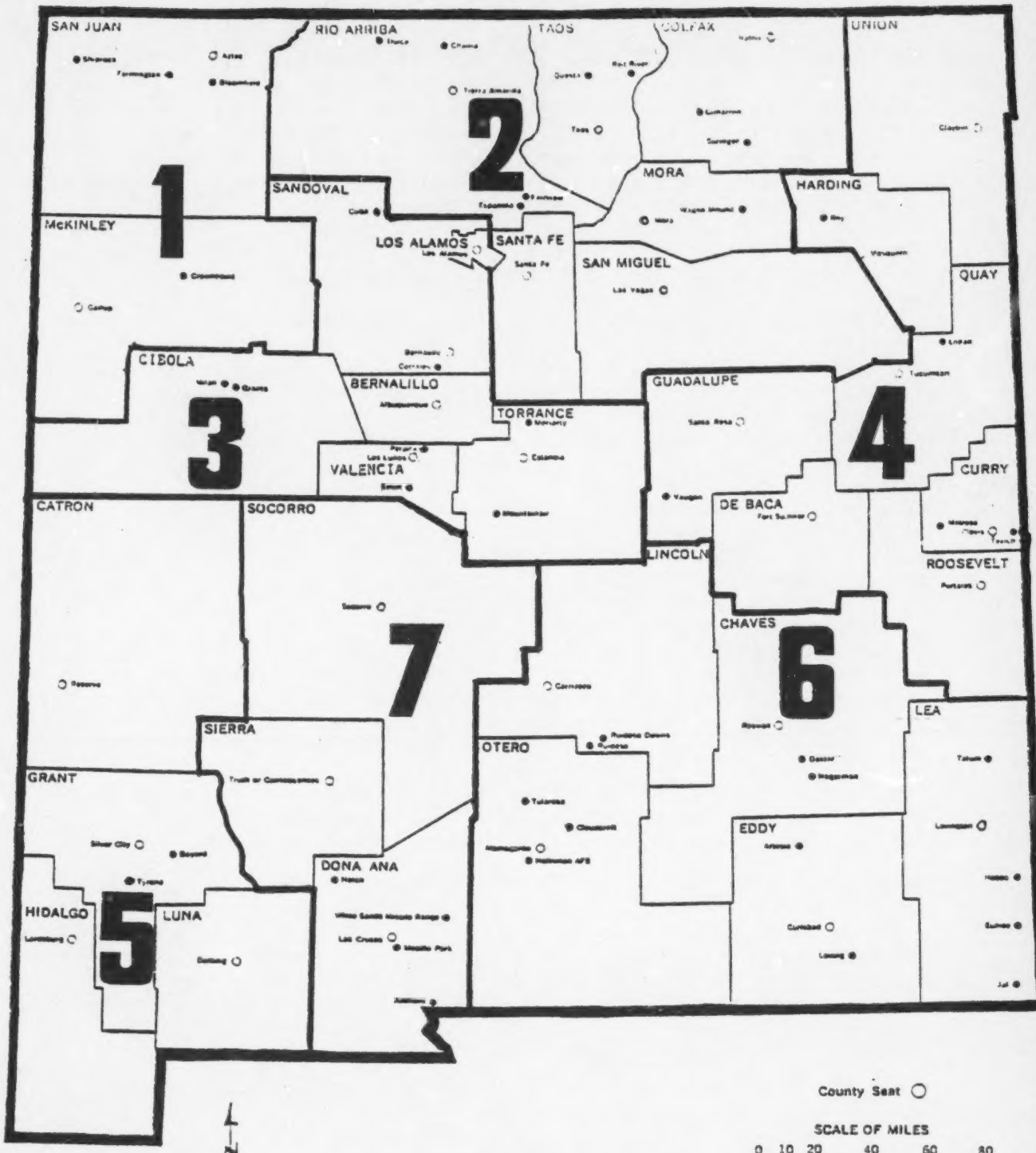
In 1980 the first drop in over 20 years was experienced in nonagricultural employment in New Mexico. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 1,600 in 1982. Unemployment rose significantly in 1982 increasing from 42,000 in 1981 to 54,000 in 1982 resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent. This was the twenty-fifth highest rate among the 50 states in 1982.

Economic growth over the next 12-18 months is expected to vary by industrial sector. Employment in oil and gas production is likely to continue to decline while copper and potash mining may begin rehiring laid off workers. Construction work will increase as the national and state economies recover from the recession of the early 1980's and if interest rates do not increase. Manufacturing should pick up as industry begins replenishing depleted inventories. Trade and service employment should grow as the economy improves, consumer incomes rise and as oil prices fall encouraging travel and the tourist trade. Federal government budget restrictions are likely to have a major negative impact on both direct and indirect non-defense government employment. State government employment at best will remain at present levels or decline slightly.

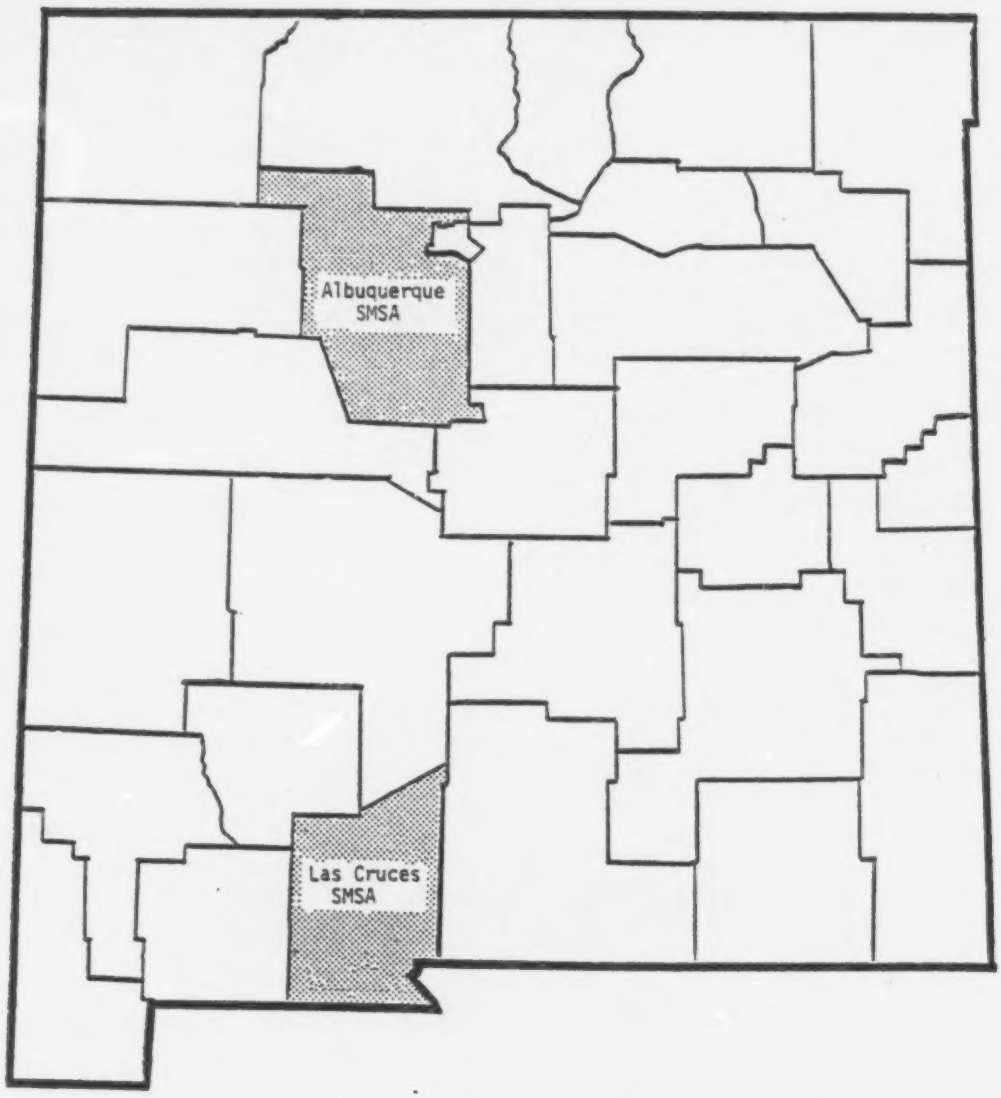
Unemployment is expected to increase in 1983 and decline slowly in 1984. New job growth and replacement needs will be inadequate to absorb all the new entrants, re-entrants and immigrants.

Despite economic growth poverty remains a persistent and major problem in the state and is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Over 225,500 people or almost 18 percent of the New Mexico population in 1979 lived under the poverty level income. Nearly 50,000 or 14 percent of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, resulting in one of the highest rates in the country. Furthermore, New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, falling from thirty-ninth in 1980 to forty-second in 1981.

# STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS



## NEW MEXICO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)




The Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes all of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. (Sandoval County's inclusion in the SMSA is based on a criteria measuring its relatively high labor force commuting into Bernalillo County). The City of Albuquerque represented 73 percent of the Albuquerque SMSA population as determined by the 1980 Census.

The Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) was designated an SMSA during 1979 based on a special census population survey. Employment data has been developed for the area.

# SECTION I

## NEW MEXICO POPULATION

### Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970 - 1982

| | 1970 [1] | 1972 | 1977 | 1980 [1] | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States [2] | 203,302 | 209,284 | 219,760 | 226,505 | 231,479 |
| New Mexico | 1,017,055 | 1,078,000 | 1,227,000 | 1,303,445 | 1,359,000 |

1/ Census count April 1. 2/ United States population in thousands (000).

The New Mexico population has grown from 1,078,000 in 1972 to 1,359,000 in 1982, an increase of 281,000 or over 26 percent. In the same time period the United States population increased by just under eleven percent. Between 1980 and 1982 the New Mexico population increased by 55,555 or 4.3 percent. Population projections for New Mexico (see page 16) show an expected 26.5 percent increase between 1980 and 1990; and a 17.9 percent increase from 1990 to the year 2000.

The three fastest growing counties in New Mexico from 1971 to 1981 were: Sandoval, San Juan and Valencia, which increased 82 percent, 63 percent and 51 percent respectively. Five counties in New Mexico made up 70 percent of total growth: Bernalillo, San Juan, Dona Ana, Valencia and Santa Fe. State, planning district and county population estimates for 1971 and 1981 are given on the table on page 11.

Population figures for cities for both 1970 and 1980 are given on page 14. Albuquerque is the state's largest city with 332,200 or about one quarter of the total state's population. Santa Fe is the second largest city with 48,900 and Las Cruces is third with almost 44,500.

The New Mexico racial distribution reflects the southwestern culture with a disproportionately high percentage of American Indians and Spanish Origin populations and an extremely low Black population as compared to the entire nation. The following table gives a comparison of United States and New Mexico racial distribution in 1980.

| | White | Black | American Indian | Asian or Pacific Islander | Spanish Origin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 83.4 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 6.4 |
| New Mexico | 76.0 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 36.6 |

The population of New Mexico counties by race for 1980 is given on page 12.

The tables on page 13 gives New Mexico and Bernalillo County population data by age and sex. New Mexico has a much higher proportion of young people ages 19 and under than does the nation, 36 percent vs. 32 percent. The median age of New Mexican's was a low 27.4 years compared to 30.0 years for the United States. Only three other states had lower median ages: Utah 24.2, Alaska 26.1 and Wyoming 27.1 years.

A new report by the Vetarans Administration estimated that on March 31, 1982 135,000 veterans lived in New Mexico. Of that number 115,000 were war veterans with 41,000 from the Vietnam Era, 26,000 from the Korean conflict, 54,000 from World War II and 2,000 from World War I. The report also stated that 5,000 veterans were Post-Vietnam Era and 15,000 served between the Korean conflict and the Vietnam Era only.

## POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS
## 1971 - 1981

| | 1971 | 1981 | Percent Change 1971 - 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT I | 98,500 | 146,200 | 48.4 |
| McKinley | 44,600 | 58,100 | 30.3 |
| San Juan | 53,900 | 88,100 | 63.5 |
| DISTRICT II | 155,900 | 185,900 | 19.2 |
| Colfax | 12,000 | 14,200 | 18.3 |
| Los Alamos | 15,500 | 18,100 | 16.8 |
| Mora | 4,500 | 4,400 | - 2.2 |
| Rio Arriba | 26,100 | 29,400 | 12.6 |
| San Miguel | 22,800 | 22,500 | - 1.3 |
| Santa Fe | 56,900 | 77,000 | 35.3 |
| Taos | 18,100 | 20,300 | 12.2 |
| DISTRICT III | 397,200 | 532,200 | 34.0 |
| Bernalillo | 330,900 | 426,300 | 28.8 |
| Sandoval | 19,300 | 35,100 | 81.9 |
| Torrance | 5,200 | 7,700 | 48.1 |
| Valencia | 41,800 | 63,100 | 51.0 |
| DISTRICT IV | 83,200 | 81,200 | - 2.4 |
| Curry | 41,300 | 42,400 | 2.7 |
| De Baca | 2,600 | 2,300 | -11.5 |
| Guadalupe | 4,900 | 4,600 | - 6.1 |
| Harding | 1,400 | 1,000 | -28.6 |
| Quay | 11,400 | 10,500 | - 7.9 |
| Roosevelt | 16,600 | 15,700 | - 5.4 |
| Union | 5,000 | 4,700 | - 6.0 |
| DISTRICT V | 41,400 | 51,200 | 23.7 |
| Catron | 2,100 | 2,800 | 33.3 |
| Grant | 22,600 | 26,700 | 18.1 |
| Hidalgo | 4,500 | 5,900 | 31.1 |
| Luna | 12,200 | 15,800 | 29.5 |
| DISTRICT VI | 186,600 | 218,000 | 16.8 |
| Chaves | 45,300 | 52,200 | 15.2 |
| Eddy | 40,600 | 49,900 | 22.9 |
| Lea | 50,100 | 60,600 | 21.0 |
| Lincoln | 7,800 | 11,100 | 42.3 |
| Otero | 42,800 | 44,200 | 3.3 |
| DISTRICT VII | 90,100 | 116,800 | 29.4 |
| Dona Ana | 72,700 | 94,800 | 30.4 |
| Sierra | 7,300 | 8,700 | 19.2 |
| Socorro | 10,100 | 13,300 | 31.7 |
| NEW MEXICO | 1,053,000 | 1,331,000 | 26.4 |
| ALBUQUERQUE SMSA* | 350,200 | 461,400 | 31.8 |
| LAS CRUCES SMSA** | 72,700 | 94,800 | 30.4 |

* - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
** - Dona Ana County.

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

## POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE
## 1980

| | Total | White 1/ | Black | Indian | Asian & Pacific Islander | Spanish Origin 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 1,302,894 | 1,166,682 | 23,071 | 106,750 | 6,391 | 477,051 |
| Bernalillo | 419,700 | 396,222 | 8,980 | 11,016 | 3,482 | 154,638 |
| Catron | 2,720 | 2,690 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 780 |
| Chaves | 51,103 | 49,342 | 1,294 | 362 | 105 | 15,612 |
| Colfax | 13,667 | 13,377 | 87 | 171 | 32 | 6,481 |
| Curry | 42,019 | 38,645 | 2,757 | 270 | 347 | 8,153 |
| De Baca | 2,454 | 2,451 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 759 |
| Dona Ana | 96,340 | 93,556 | 1,589 | 762 | 433 | 50,171 |
| Eddy | 47,855 | 46,598 | 768 | 419 | 70 | 14,701 |
| Grant | 26,204 | 25,807 | 222 | 146 | 29 | 13,452 |
| Guadalupe | 4,496 | 4,436 | 2 | 17 | 41 | 3,716 |
| Harding | 1,090 | 1,090 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 483 |
| Hidalgo | 6,049 | 5,995 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 2,849 |
| Lea | 55,993 | 52,755 | 2,731 | 413 | 94 | 11,888 |
| Lincoln | 10,997 | 10,897 | 19 | 75 | 6 | 2,927 |
| Los Alamos | 17,599 | 17,176 | 112 | 70 | 241 | 2,075 |
| Luna | 15,585 | 15,201 | 261 | 75 | 48 | 6,171 |
| McKinley | 56,449 | 18,786 | 387 | 37,115 | 161 | 7,500 |
| Mora | 4,205 | 4,203 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3,640 |
| Otero | 44,665 | 39,870 | 2,139 | 2,207 | 449 | 9,648 |
| Quay | 10,577 | 10,386 | 110 | 79 | 2 | 3,753 |
| Rio Arriba | 29,282 | 25,859 | 39 | 3,379 | 5 | 21,852 |
| Roosevelt | 15,695 | 15,183 | 248 | 215 | 49 | 3,378 |
| Sandoval | 34,799 | 24,971 | 272 | 9,471 | 85 | 9,586 |
| San Juan | 81,433 | 54,233 | 145 | 26,866 | 189 | 9,543 |
| San Miguel | 22,751 | 22,474 | 66 | 184 | 27 | 18,524 |
| Santa Fe | 75,360 | 72,767 | 273 | 2,147 | 173 | 41,886 |
| Sierra | 8,454 | 8,394 | 16 | 44 | 0 | 2,142 |
| Socorro | 12,566 | 11,126 | 90 | 1,226 | 124 | 5,868 |
| Taos | 19,456 | 18,165 | 8 | 1,273 | 10 | 13,448 |
| Torrance | 7,491 | 7,391 | 10 | 67 | 23 | 3,076 |
| Union | 4,725 | 4,712 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1,476 |
| Valencia | 61,115 | 51,924 | 429 | 8,636 | 126 | 26,844 |

1/ "Other" includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaire.

2/ A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Also are classified in White, Other, Indian and Black racial groups.

Source: 1980 U.S. Census

## NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

| | Total Persons | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 1,302,894 | 100.0 | 642,198 | 100.0 | 660,696 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 114,618 | 8.8 | 58,604 | 9.1 | 56,014 | 8.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 109,717 | 8.4 | 55,544 | 8.6 | 54,173 | 8.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 113,985 | 8.7 | 58,184 | 9.1 | 55,801 | 8.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 132,153 | 10.1 | 67,205 | 10.5 | 64,948 | 9.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 125,274 | 9.6 | 62,417 | 9.7 | 62,857 | 9.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 115,423 | 8.9 | 57,224 | 8.9 | 58,199 | 8.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 103,023 | 7.9 | 51,867 | 8.1 | 51,156 | 7.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 144,429 | 11.1 | 70,851 | 11.0 | 73,578 | 11.1 |
| 45 to 54 years | 122,136 | 9.4 | 59,272 | 9.2 | 62,864 | 9.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 58,416 | 4.5 | 27,878 | 4.3 | 30,538 | 4.6 |
| 60 to 64 years | 48,283 | 3.7 | 23,087 | 3.6 | 25,196 | 3.8 |
| 65 and over | 115,437 | 8.9 | 50,065 | 7.8 | 65,372 | 9.9 |
| Under 16 | 363,771 | 27.9 | 185,414 | 28.9 | 178,357 | 27.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 106,702 | 8.2 | 54,123 | 8.4 | 52,579 | 8.0 |
| 20 to 21 years | 51,045 | 3.9 | 25,283 | 3.9 | 25,762 | 3.9 |

## BERNALILLO COUNTY POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 419,700 | 100.0 | 204,850 | 100.0 | 214,850 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 32,219 | 7.7 | 16,537 | 8.1 | 15,682 | 7.3 |
| 5 to 9 years | 30,999 | 7.4 | 15,433 | 7.5 | 15,566 | 7.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 34,123 | 8.1 | 17,509 | 8.5 | 16,614 | 7.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 41,594 | 9.9 | 20,858 | 10.2 | 20,736 | 9.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 44,084 | 10.5 | 21,610 | 10.5 | 22,474 | 10.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 78,644 | 18.7 | 39,109 | 19.1 | 39,535 | 18.4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 48,691 | 11.6 | 23,749 | 11.6 | 24,942 | 11.6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 40,065 | 9.5 | 19,482 | 9.5 | 20,583 | 9.6 |
| 55 to 64 years | 35,535 | 8.5 | 16,720 | 8.2 | 18,805 | 8.8 |
| 65 and over | 33,756 | 8.0 | 13,843 | 6.8 | 19,913 | 9.3 |
| Under 16 | 94,789 | 22.6 | 43,134 | 21.1 | 51,655 | 24.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 34,146 | 8.1 | 17,203 | 8.4 | 16,943 | 7.9 |
| 20 to 21 years | 17,490 | 4.2 | 8,651 | 4.2 | 8.839 | 4.1 |

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980, Summary Tape No. 3.

## NEW MEXICO
## 1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES

| City | County | April 1, 1970 Census Population | April 1, 1980 Census Population | Per Cent Change 1970-1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamogordo | Otero | 23,035 | 24,024 | 4.3 |
| Albuquerque | Bernalillo | 244,501 | 332,239 | 35.9 |
| Artesia | Eddy | 10,315 | 10,385 | 0.7 |
| Aztec | San Juan | 3,354 | 5,512 | 64.3 |
| Bayard | Grant | 2,908 | 3,036 | 4.4 |
| Belen | Valencia | 4,823 | 5,617 | 16.5 |
| Bernalillo | Sandoval | 2,016 | 2,763 | 37.1 |
| Bloomfield | San Juan | 1,574 | 4,881 | 210.1 |
| Bosque Farms | Valencia | NA | 3,353 | NA |
| Capitan | Lincoln | 439 | 762 | 73.6 |
| Carlsbad | Eddy | 21,297 | 25,496 | 19.7 |
| Carrizozo | Lincoln | 1,123 | 1,222 | 8.8 |
| Causey | Roosevelt | 150 | 81 | -46.0 |
| Central | Grant | 1,864 | 1,968 | 5.6 |
| Chama | Rio Arriba | 899 | 1,090 | 21.2 |
| Cimarron | Colfax | 927 | 888 | - 4.2 |
| Clayton | Union | 2,931 | 2,968 | 1.3 |
| Cloudcroft | Otero | 525 | 521 | - 0.8 |
| Clovis | Curry | 28,495 | 31,194 | 9.5 |
| Columbus | Luna | 241 | 414 | 71.8 |
| Corona | Lincoln | 262 | 236 | - 9.9 |
| Corrales | Sandoval & Bernalillo | NA | 2,791 | NA |
| Cuba | Sandoval | 415 | 609 | 46.7 |
| Deming | Luna | 8,343 | 9,964 | 19.4 |
| Des Moines | Union | 204 | 178 | -12.7 |
| Dexter | Chaves | 746 | 882 | 18.2 |
| Dora | Roosevelt | 196 | 168 | -14.3 |
| Eagle Nest | Colfax | NA | 202 | NA |
| Elida | Roosevelt | 233 | 202 | -13.3 |
| Encino | Torrance | 250 | 155 | -38.0 |
| Espanola | Rio Arriba & Santa Fe | 4,528 | 6,803 | 50.2 |
| Estancia | Torrance | 721 | 830 | 15.1 |
| Eunice | Lea | 2,641 | 2,970 | 12.5 |
| Farmington | San Juan | 21,979 | 30,503 | 38.8 |
| Floyd | Roosevelt | 248 | 146 | -41.5 |
| Folsom | Union | 75 | 73 | - 2.7 |
| Fort Sumner | De Baca | 1,615 | 1,421 | -12.0 |
| Gallup | McKinley | 14,596 | 18,161 | 24.4 |
| Grady | Curry | 104 | 122 | 17.3 |
| Grants | Valencia | 8,768 | 11,451 | 30.6 |
| Grenville | Union | 21 | 39 | 85.7 |
| Hagerman | Chaves | 953 | 936 | - 1.8 |
| Hatch | Dona Ana | 867 | 1,028 | 18.6 |
| Hobbs | Lea | 26,025 | 28,794 | 10.6 |
| Hope | Eddy | 90 | 111 | 23.3 |
| House | Quay | 119 | 117 | - 1.7 |
| Hurley | Grant | 1,796 | 1,616 | -10.0 |
| Jal | Lea | 2,602 | 2,675 | 2.8 |
| Jemez Springs | Sandoval | 356 | 316 | -11.2 |
| Lake Arthur | Chaves | 306 | 327 | 6.9 |
| Las Cruces | Dona Ana | 37,857 | 44,496 | 17.5 |

## NEW MEXICO
## 1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES (Cont'd)

| City | County | April 1, 1970 Census Population | April 1, 1980 Census Population | Per Cent Change 1970-1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Las Vegas | San Miguel | 7,528 | 14,322 | 90.2 |
| Logan | Quay | 386 | 735 | 90.4 |
| Lordsburg | Hidalgo | 3,429 | 3,195 | - 6.8 |
| Los Lunas | Valencia | 973 | 3,525 | 262.3 |
| Los Ranchos de Albuquerque | Bernalillo | 1,900 | 2,857 | 50.4 |
| Loving | Eddy | 1,192 | 1,355 | 13.7 |
| Lovington | Lea | 8,915 | 9,727 | 9.1 |
| Magdalena | Socorro | 652 | 1,022 | 56.7 |
| Maxwell | Colfax | 393 | 316 | -19.6 |
| Melrose | Curry | 636 | 649 | 2.0 |
| Mesilla | Dona Ana | 1,713 | 2,029 | 18.4 |
| Milan | Valencia | 2,222 | 3,747 | 68.6 |
| Moriarty | Torrance | 758 | 1,276 | 68.3 |
| Mosquero | Harding & San Miguel | 244 | 197 | -19.3 |
| Mountainair | Torrance | 1,022 | 1,170 | 14.5 |
| Pecos | San Miguel | 598 | 885 | 48.0 |
| Portales | Roosevelt | 10,554 | 9,940 | - 5.8 |
| Questa | Taos | 1,095 | 608 | -44.5 |
| Raton | Colfax | 6,962 | 8,225 | 18.1 |
| Red River | Taos | NA | 332 | NA |
| Reserve | Catron | NA | 439 | NA |
| Roswell | Chaves | 33,908 | 39,676 | 17.0 |
| Roy | Harding | 476 | 381 | -20.0 |
| Ruidoso | Lincoln | 2,216 | 4,260 | 92.2 |
| Ruidoso Downs | Lincoln | 702 | 949 | 35.2 |
| San Jon | Quay | 308 | 341 | 10.7 |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | 41,167 | 48,899 | 18.8 |
| Santa Rosa | Guadalupe | 2,485 | 2,469 | - 0.6 |
| San Ysidro | Sandoval | 182 | 199 | 9.3 |
| Silver City | Grant | 8,557 | 9,887 | 15.5 |
| Socorro | Socorro | 5,849 | 7,576 | 29.5 |
| Springer | Colfax | 1,574 | 1,696 | 7.8 |
| Taos | Taos | 2,475 | 3,369 | 36.1 |
| Tatum | Lea | 982 | 896 | - 8.8 |
| Texico | Curry | 772 | 958 | 24.1 |
| Tijeras | Bernalillo | NA | 311 | NA |
| Truth or Consequences | Sierra | 4,656 | 5,219 | 12.1 |
| Tucumcari | Quay | 7,189 | 6,765 | - 5.9 |
| Tularosa | Otero | 2,851 | 2,536 | -11.0 |
| Vaughn | Guadalupe | 867 | 737 | 15.0 |
| Virden | Hidalgo | 151 | 246 | 62.9 |
| Wagon Mound | Mora | 630 | 416 | -34.0 |
| Willard | Torrance | 209 | 166 | -20.6 |
| Williamsburg | Sierra | 367 | 433 | 18.0 |

* Incorporated Places

NA - Not Applicable

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

## NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1980 - 2000 1/

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 1,309,600 | 1,479,700 | 1,657,000 | 1,810,400 | 1,953,400 |
| District I | 139,100 | 170,100 | 202,100 | 235,400 | 268,400 |
| McKinley | 56,600 | 60,400 | 63,800 | 68,300 | 72,600 |
| San Juan | 82,500 | 109,700 | 138,300 | 167,100 | 195,800 |
| District II | 182,900 | 196,000 | 209,600 | 222,900 | 235,100 |
| Colfax | 13,700 | 14,500 | 15,300 | 16,200 | 17,200 |
| Los Alamos | 17,600 | 17,900 | 18,200 | 20,800 | 23,300 |
| Mora | 4,200 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Rio Arriba | 29,400 | 31,200 | 33,100 | 35,600 | 37,900 |
| San Miguel | 22,800 | 24,700 | 26,600 | 27,700 | 28,500 |
| Santa Fe | 75,600 | 80,500 | 85,700 | 89,200 | 92,300 |
| Taos | 19,600 | 23,100 | 26,800 | 29,400 | 31,900 |
| District III | 525,900 | 597,400 | 673,600 | 732,400 | 785,200 |
| Bernalillo | 422,000 | 479,600 | 539,500 | 584,200 | 625,900 |
| Cibola | 30,500 | 33,600 | 36,600 | 39,800 | 42,900 |
| Sandoval | 35,000 | 40,600 | 48,600 | 55,200 | 59,100 |
| Torrance | 7,500 | 8,300 | 9,100 | 9,900 | 10,700 |
| Valencia | 30,900 | 35,300 | 39,800 | 43,300 | 46,600 |
| District IV | 81,300 | 87,500 | 93,800 | 100,200 | 106,500 |
| Curry | 42,200 | 46,000 | 49,600 | 52,800 | 56,000 |
| De Baca | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,000 |
| Guadalupe | 4,500 | 4,800 | 5,100 | 5,300 | 5,500 |
| Harding | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,800 |
| Quay | 10,600 | 11,300 | 12,000 | 12,900 | 13,700 |
| Roosevelt | 15,700 | 16,600 | 17,700 | 18,900 | 20,000 |
| Union | 4,700 | 5,000 | 5,300 | 5,900 | 6,500 |
| District V | 50,700 | 55,000 | 59,200 | 63,200 | 66,600 |
| Catron | 2,700 | 2,900 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,500 |
| Grant | 26,300 | 29,100 | 31,700 | 34,000 | 35,900 |
| Hidalgo | 6,100 | 6,600 | 7,100 | 7,700 | 8,200 |
| Luna | 15,600 | 16,400 | 17,200 | 18,200 | 19,000 |
| District VI | 211,800 | 242,100 | 272,100 | 294,700 | 315,700 |
| Chaves | 51,300 | 56,500 | 60,900 | 63,400 | 65,400 |
| Eddy | 48,100 | 53,200 | 57,700 | 61,100 | 64,400 |
| Lea | 56,600 | 72,200 | 88,900 | 101,800 | 114,400 |
| Lincoln | 11,000 | 11,500 | 12,000 | 12,500 | 12,900 |
| Otero | 44,800 | 48,700 | 52,600 | 55,900 | 58,600 |
| District VII | 117,900 | 131,800 | 146,700 | 161,700 | 176,000 |
| Dona Ana | 96,800 | 109,300 | 122,900 | 136,600 | 149,700 |
| Sierra | 8,500 | 8,900 | 9,200 | 9,500 | 9,800 |
| Socorro | 12,600 | 13,600 | 14,600 | 15,600 | 16,500 |

1/ July 1, Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Source: Lynn Wombold and John Temple; Population, Employment and Income for Counties in New Mexico: Projections: 1980 - 2000, (Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, 1983), page 48.

## NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The New Mexico Civilian Labor Force (CLF) increased by 17,000 or three percent from 1981 to 1982. This was over twice the national rate of growth of 1.4 percent. Further, this was the largest increase since 1977-1978 when the New Mexico CLF increased by 24,000 or 4.6 percent. Civilian labor force characteristics by race and sex from the 1980 Census are given on page 22. Employment grew only sluggishly in New Mexico between 1981 and 1982, increasing by only 5,000 or less than one percent. Unemployment increased significantly in line with the national recession. On an annualized basis the unemployment rate increased from 7.3 percent in 1981 to 9.2 percent in 1982, and in the first two months of 1983 has continued to climb reaching 10.8 percent in February, when a record breaking 63,997 workers were unemployed.

### 1982 Labor Force Data

| Month | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 572,798 | 525,165 | 47,633 | 8.3 |
| February | 574,923 | 526,494 | 48,429 | 8.4 |
| March | 579,153 | 530,402 | 48,751 | 8.4 |
| April | 583,729 | 535,456 | 48,273 | 8.3 |
| May | 592,246 | 540,318 | 51,928 | 8.8 |
| June | 600,006 | 542,320 | 57,686 | 9.6 |
| July | 599,301 | 541,070 | 58,231 | 9.7 |
| August | 598,069 | 541,661 | 56,408 | 9.4 |
| September | 602,113 | 546,410 | 55,703 | 9.3 |
| October | 604,719 | 547,507 | 57,212 | 9.5 |
| November | 600,422 | 541,090 | 59,332 | 9.9 |
| December | 596,521 | 538,107 | 58,414 | 9.8 |
| Annual Average | 592,000 | 538,000 | 54,000 | 9.2 |

The counties with the highest unemployment rates included Mora and Rio Arriba counties in the northern part of the state, Cibola, in the west, and Grant, Hidalgo and Catron counties in the southwestern part of the state due primarily to the depressed state of the copper industry. 1982 labor force data for all counties are given on page 20.

Unemployment will probably rise in calendar year 1983 following the trend of the national economy and is expected to average slightly over ten percent. In 1984 unemployment, which is a lagging indicator, should decline to around nine percent.

## ALBUQUERQUE SMSA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Albuquerque SMSA Civilian Labor Force (CLF) increased by 6,400 or three percent from 1981 to 1982. This was almost three times faster than the rate of growth experienced between 1980 and 1981 when the CLF grew by only 1.1 percent. Also in 1982 the Albuquerque SMSA CLF had the same percentage increase as New Mexico and over twice the national rate of growth 1.4 percent. Employment in 1982 increased by almost 4,500 or 2.3 percent, the highest rate of growth since 1978-1979. Unemployment rose sharply averaging 17,623 or 8.1 percent in 1982. This was the highest unemployment rate since 1977. 1982 was only the second time since 1978 that the Albuquerque SMSA had a lower unemployment rate than New Mexico.

1982 Labor Force Data

| Month | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 211,438 | 194,278 | 17,160 | 8.1 |
| February | 212,953 | 195,791 | 17,162 | 8.1 |
| March | 214,234 | 197,223 | 17,011 | 7.9 |
| April | 215,647 | 199,507 | 16,140 | 7.5 |
| May | 217,265 | 200,599 | 16,666 | 7.7 |
| June | 219,830 | 201,583 | 18,247 | 8.3 |
| July | 219,784 | 201,009 | 18,775 | 8.5 |
| August | 219,936 | 202,213 | 17,723 | 8.1 |
| September | 221,874 | 204,333 | 17,541 | 7.9 |
| October | 222,613 | 203,958 | 18,655 | 8.4 |
| November | 222,414 | 203,256 | 19,158 | 8.6 |
| December | 222,326 | 203,696 | 18,630 | 8.4 |
| Annual Average | 218,360 | 200,621 | 17,739 | 8.1 |

Because Albuquerque is not directly affected by the depressed mining industry, and because the manufacturing sector is more important to Albuquerque and will follow the expected national recovery in late 1983 and 1984, the overall unemployment situation is not likely to be as bad in Albuquerque compared to New Mexico. In 1983 the unemployment rate in the Albuquerque SMSA is expected to average about 9 percent and fall to the 8 percent range in 1984.

## LAS CRUCES SMSA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

On an annual basis the Las Cruces SMSA Civilian Labor Force (CLF) increased by 2,200 or 6.2 percent between 1981 and 1982. This is over twice the increase recorded between 1980-1981 and is the highest rate of growth since 1976-1977 when the CLF increased 11.7 percent. Further, the increase is over twice the growth experienced in either New Mexico or the Albuquerque SMSA which both increased by three percent. Employment also rose in 1982, increasing by 1,400 or 4.2 percent. This was almost twice the employment rate of growth experienced in Albuquerque, over four times the employment growth for all New Mexico while concurrently the United States actually experienced a negative growth rate as the total number of employed declined.

### 1982 Labor Force Data

| Month | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 36,253 | 33,397 | 2,856 | 7.9 |
| February | 36,341 | 33,366 | 2,975 | 8.2 |
| March | 37,351 | 33,808 | 3,543 | 9.5 |
| April | 37,446 | 34,135 | 3,311 | 8.8 |
| May | 38,305 | 34,487 | 3,818 | 10.0 |
| June | 37,544 | 33,465 | 4,079 | 10.9 |
| July | 36,783 | 32,716 | 4,067 | 11.1 |
| August | 36,892 | 32,978 | 3,914 | 10.6 |
| September | 37,524 | 33,917 | 3,607 | 9.6 |
| October | 39,251 | 35,587 | 3,664 | 9.3 |
| November | 38,933 | 35,192 | 3,741 | 9.6 |
| December | 38,850 | 35,259 | 3,591 | 9.2 |
| Annual Average | 37,623 | 34,026 | 3,597 | 9.6 |

The unemployment rate increased significantly in 1982 rising from 7.8 percent in 1981 to 9.6 percent in 1982. This was the highest rate since 1975 when the unemployment rate was 10.9 percent.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA

### 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES [1/]

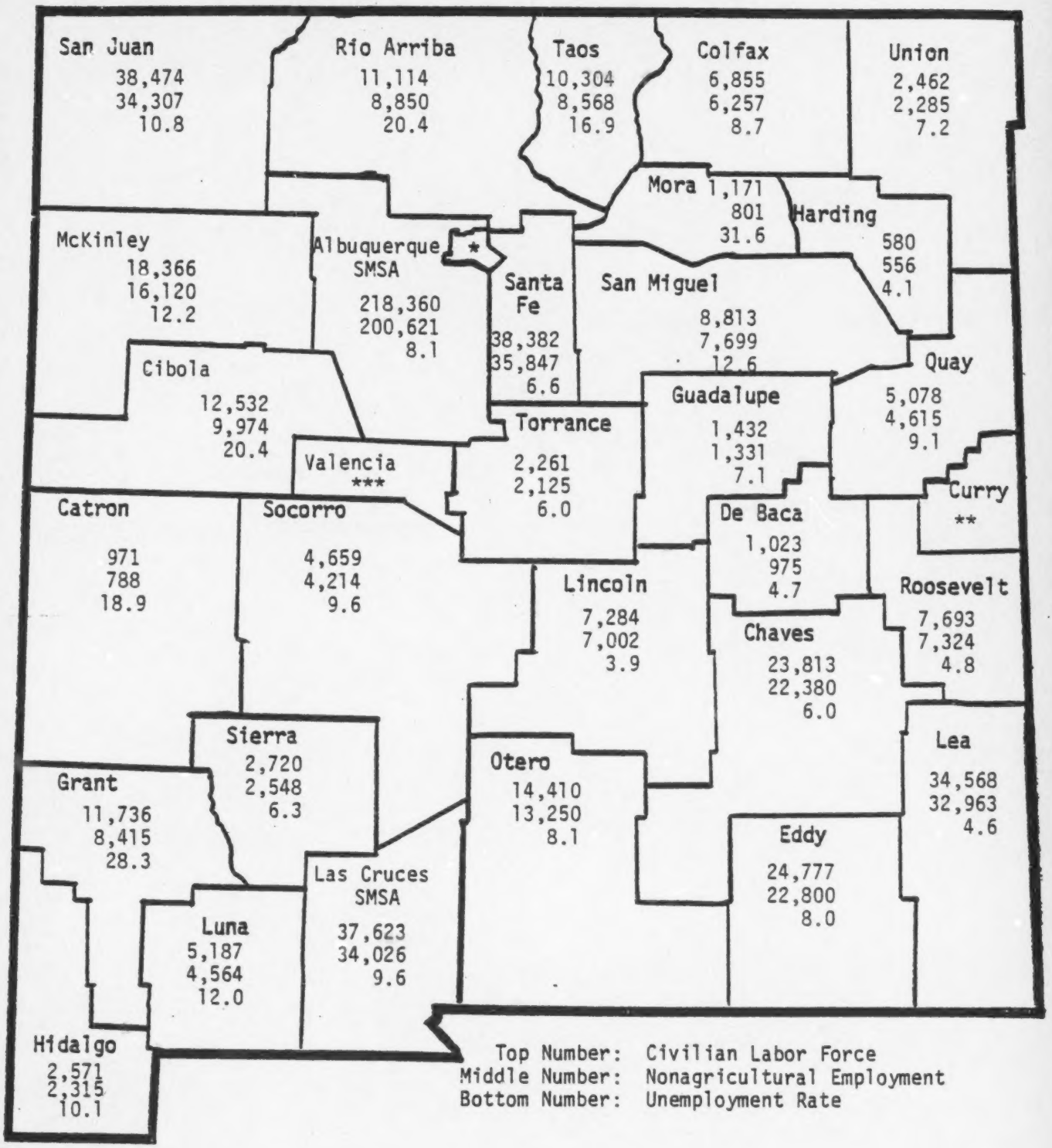
| | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 592,000 | 538,000 | 54,000 | 9.2 |
| ALBUQUERQUE SMSA [2/] | 218,360 | 200,621 | 17,739 | 8.1 |
| LAS CRUCES SMSA [3/] | 37,623 | 34,026 | 3,597 | 9.6 |
| Catron | 971 | 788 | 183 | 18.9 |
| Chaves | 23,813 | 22,380 | 1,433 | 6.0 |
| Cibola | 12,532 | 9,974 | 2,558 | 20.4 |
| Colfax | 6,855 | 6,257 | 598 | 8.7 |
| Curry | 14,878 | 13,981 | 897 | 6.0 |
| De Baca | 1,023 | 975 | 48 | 4.7 |
| Eddy | 24,777 | 22,800 | 1,977 | 8.0 |
| Grant | 11,736 | 8,415 | 3,321 | 28.3 |
| Guadalupe | 1,432 | 1,331 | 101 | 7.1 |
| Harding | 580 | 556 | 24 | 4.1 |
| Hidalgo | 2,571 | 2,315 | 256 | 10.1 |
| Lea | 34,568 | 32,963 | 1,605 | 4.6 |
| Lincoln | 7,284 | 7,002 | 282 | 3.9 |
| Los Alamos | 10,696 | 10,423 | 273 | 2.6 |
| Luna | 5,187 | 4,564 | 623 | 12.0 |
| McKinley | 18,366 | 16,120 | 2,246 | 12.2 |
| Mora | 1,171 | 801 | 370 | 31.6 |
| Otero | 14,410 | 13,250 | 1,160 | 8.1 |
| Quay | 5,078 | 4,615 | 463 | 9.1 |
| Rio Arriba | 11,114 | 8,850 | 2,264 | 20.4 |
| Roosevelt | 7,693 | 7,324 | 369 | 4.8 |
| San Juan | 38,474 | 34,307 | 4,167 | 10.8 |
| San Miguel | 8,813 | 7,699 | 1,114 | 12.6 |
| Santa Fe | 38,382 | 35,847 | 2,535 | 6.6 |
| Sierra | 2,720 | 2,548 | 172 | 6.3 |
| Socorro | 4,659 | 4,214 | 445 | 9.6 |
| Taos | 10,304 | 8,568 | 1,736 | 16.9 |
| Torrance | 2,261 | 2,125 | 136 | 6.0 |
| Union | 2,462 | 2,285 | 177 | 7.2 |
| Valencia | 11,206 | 10,076 | 1,130 | 10.1 |

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

3/ Dona Ana County.

# MAP OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES, 1982, CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE




Top Number: Civilian Labor Force
Middle Number: Nonagricultural Employment
Bottom Number: Unemployment Rate

| * Los Alamos | ** Curry | *** Valencia |
|---|---|---|
| 10,696 | 14,878 | 11,206 |
| 10,423 | 13,981 | 10,076 |
| 2.6 | 6.0 | 10.1 |

## NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY RACE BY SEX, AGES 16 PLUS
## APRIL 1980

| | Total | White | Black | American Indian | Asian and Pacific Islander | Spanish Origin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 324,427 | 238,849 | 4,626 | 18,403 | 1,367 | 111,384 |
| Employment | 302,641 | 224,818 | 3,998 | 15,520 | 1,293 | 101,184 |
| Unemployment | 21,786 | 14,031 | 628 | 2,883 | 74 | 10,200 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.7 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 9.2 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 222,647 | 176,809 | 3,629 | 14,358 | 1,682 | 72,430 |
| Employment | 205,597 | 164,956 | 3,175 | 12,444 | 1,583 | 65,473 |
| Unemployment | 17,050 | 11,853 | 454 | 1,914 | 99 | 6,957 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.7 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 9.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 547,074 | 415,658 | 8,255 | 32,761 | 3,050 | ~~123,814~~ 183,814 |
| Employment | 508,238 | 389,774 | 7,173 | 27,964 | 2,875 | ~~106,657~~ 166,657 |
| Unemployment | 38,836 | 25,884 | 1,082 | 4,797 | 175 | 17,157 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.1 | 6.2 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 5.7 | ~~13.9~~ 9.3 |

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape No. 3.

## EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Mining: Employment in all mining sectors declined in 1982. The decline in uranium mining which began in 1979 continued in 1982 with an additional 2,400 workers laid off. Forecasts for the uranium industry do not predict any improvement until the end of the decade. Employment in copper mining has declined with Kennecott Copper being the only open mine. Even there however, about 950 workers are doing the work which used to require almost 1,700 workers due to the modernization of Chino mines. As construction and auto sales increase due to declining interest rates and an improving economy the demand for copper will increase. Employment will probably not reach its former level by the end of FY 1984. Potash sales and employment have also declined with almost 800 jobs lost in the last year. The short term future is uncertain and it may not be until late 1983 or 1984 before potash employment begins to recover. Coal mining also declined in 1982. Kaiser's Steel underground York Canyon Mine laid off most of their miners due to the depressed condition of the steel industry and the inability to secure contracts for their metallurgical coal. Coal employment prospects should improve in late 1983 or 1984. Oil and gas which reached an all time high employment in 1981 declined by 800 workers in 1982 due to falling oil prices. With the decline in OPEC oil prices further declines are anticipated throughout FY 1984.

Construction: Employment declined in 1982 by 1,400 jobs. As interest rates have declined in late 1982 and early 1983, pent up demand in the housing sector and a number of heavy construction projects should bring some employment gains in FY 1984.

The Brantley Dam project near Carlsbad has been approved and is expected to award the $130 million prime contract around July 1984. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) will hire an additional 250 construction workers this year if all goes well. The Arizona Public Service Company has contracted with the Bechtel Power Corporation for a $20 million boiler overhaul which will employ about 390 skilled workers and 130 unskilled workers. The State's fifth largest shopping mall containing an estimated 300,000 square feet will start in the spring in Roswell. An Albuquerque company announced plans to start extracting tar-sand oil from a formation north of Santa Rosa. The project should create about 200 construction jobs and will start in June or July. State government is expected to spend $138.9 million on public works projects in the upcoming fiscal year.

Manufacturing: Employment in manufacturing has continued to decline from 34,800 in 1979 to 34,000 in 1982. Lumber and wood products and textiles and apparels both experienced the largest employment declines in 1982 falling by 600. Electronic and electrical equipment did best in 1982 increasing by 800 workers. Some improvement in FY 1984 will occur as the national economy improves and as industry begins rebuilding inventories.

Sperry Flight Systems in Albuquerque has just added 180,000 square feet to its plant and will increase its workforce from 850 to 1,200 or more over the next 12 months. Ethicon in Albuquerque expects to increase its employment by about 100 workers. In Las Cruces Micro-Switch estimates it will employ

300 workers when plant opens in May 1983 and will increase to 700 by 1985. Public Service Company of New Mexico will employ 200 workers in its fiberboard plant currently under construction in Las Vegas. Levi Strauss & Company announced they will double their present workforce at their blue jeans plant in Albuquerque adding between 200 - 250 new workers. The Signetics plant in Albuquerque could start shipping its products by the end of 1983 and by the end of the decade could employ up to 2,000. Intel may start hiring trainers this summer and operators this fall with a potential employment of 1,000 to 1,200 when full production is reached.

Trade: More jobs were added in the trade sector than all other sectors combined in 1982. Almost one-half of these workers were in eating and drinking places. Only one sub-sector of trade experience no growth: automotive dealers and service stations.

Expectations of an improving economy in addition to higher consumer incomes, low inflation and declining gasoline prices should result in higher spending and increased tourism favorably affecting trade. Paradise Hills zoning commissioners have approved plans for a one million square foot West Mesa regional shopping center. Construction on the first phase could begin within 18 months. The complex when complete could employ up to 1,200.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate: Employment increased slightly in 1982 with most of the increase in banking which rose by 300. Small employment gains will also be experienced in FY 1984. First Interstate Bank has announced they will build a new bank complex just north of Lomas Blvd. in Albuquerque and sell the First Galleria. Real estate and insurance employment will also experience some increases as the economy gains strength and as construction increases.

Services: Employment in the services sector increased by only 800 in 1982 due primarily to employment declines in the social services sector which fell by 2,300 due to federal government fund cutbacks. Further employment cuts may be experienced in FY 1984. Health services increased by 1,200 in 1982 and substantial increases can be expected in 1983 and 1984 due to the large number of new and expanding hospitals and retirement homes. Moderate employment increases will also occur in the hotel and lodging, personal and business services sectors as the economy improves resulting in industrial growth and increased tourism.

Transportation and Utilities: Employment gained only 600 jobs in this sector in 1982 due to a decline in railroad employment of 600 employees. Rail transportation has declined due to the depressed state of the mining sector in particular. Other industrial sectors in this group had small employment increases in 1982 and may be expected to experience similar increases in FY 1984 in line with an improving economy and a growing population.

Delta Airlines began service to Albuquerque in February 1983. Mountain Bell announced it will reduce its New Mexico workforce by about 26 positions in addition to the 300 lost in 1981. Public Service Company of New Mexico said they would not add or possibly even lose a few jobs in 1983. Gas Company of New Mexico said they will add around 40 positions in Albuquerque in 1983. The new Plains Escalante Generating plant near Prewitt is expected to go on line in mid-1984 and will employ about 100.

Government: Employment in the traditionally strong government sector declined for the first time in 1982. State government declined by 1,000 and federal government fell by 800, while local government increased by 1,200.

Further declines in federal employment in FY 1984 will continue in line with budgetary and personnel policies. State government may also decline as Governor Anaya announced a general hiring freeze for the remainder of FY 1983 and FY 1984. City and County government will experience some job growth as the population rapidly expands. School employment in FY 1984 is likely to decline based on current budget levels.

Agriculture: Farmers intend to plant 812,000 acres of field crops in 1983, 13.2 percent below the 935,500 acres planted in 1982, according to the New Mexico Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Crops included in these acres are barley, corn, cotton, all hay, peanuts and sorghum. If fall wheat seedings are included, total planted acres increases to 1,562,000 acres, 8.9 percent below the 1982 comparable acreage. American-Pima cotton and peanuts were the only crops to show an increase in acreage, while all hay remained unchanged from last year. All other crops show reductions in planted acres from the previous year.

In 1982 the value of production for the above mentioned crops declined 6.5 percent from $326.4 million in 1982 to $305.4 million in 1982. Total acres harvested totaled 1,440,900 in 1982, up 2.2 percent from the 1981 figure of 1,409,400 acres.

The January 1, 1983 New Mexico estimate of cattle and calves is 1,450 thousand head, three percent lower than the January 1, 1982 estimates. Sheep and lamb inventory as of January 1, 1983 totaled 610,000 head, a one percent decline from the 615,000 head on hand a year ago. The 1982 New Mexico pecan crop is estimated at 18.0 million pounds, a 10 percent decline from 1981's record crop.

## NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1982
## UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA

| | UNITED STATES 1/ | | NEW MEXICO | | ALBUQUERQUE SMSA | | LAS CRUCES SMSA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Civilian Labor Force | 110,204,000 | 100.0 | 592,000 | 100.0 | 218,224 | 100.0 | 37,600 | 100.0 |
| Employment | 99,526,000 | 90.3 | 538,000 | 90.8 | 200,621 | 91.9 | 34,026 | 90.5 |
| Unemployment | 10,678,000 | 9.7 | 54,000 | 9.2 | 17,623 | 8.1 | 3,574 | 9.5 |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.7 | - | 9.2 | - | 8.1 | - | 9.5 | - |
| Total Nonag. Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs) | 89,623,900 | 100.0 | 473,900 | 100.0 | 189,400 | 100.0 | 31,200 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 1,122,500 | 1.3 | 26,700 | 5.6 | * | - | * | - |
| Metal | 73,400 | 0.1 | 6,100 | 1.3 | * | - | * | - |
| Coal & Nonmetallic | 351,100 | 0.4 | 5,100 | 1.1 | * | - | * | - |
| Oil & Gas | 698,300 | 0.8 | 15,500 | 3.3 | * | - | * | - |
| Contract Construction | 3,914,300 | 4.4 | 31,900 | 6.7 | 11,600 | 6.1 | 1,600 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 18,850,300 | 21.0 | 34,000 | 7.2 | 17,900 | 9.5 | 2,925 | 3.0 |
| Durable Goods | 11,119,100 | 13.1 | 21,400 | 4.5 | 12,600 | 6.7 | * | - |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 616,500 | 0.7 | 2,000 | 0.4 | * | - | * | - |
| Electric Machinery | 2,017,300 | 2.4 | 4,300 | 0.9 | * | - | * | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 1,718,800 | 2.0 | 4,100 | 0.9 | * | - | * | - |
| Other Durable Goods | 6,788,800 | 8.0 | 11,000 | 2.3 | * | - | * | - |
| Nondurable Goods | 7,750,200 | 9.1 | 12,600 | 2.7 | 5,200 | 2.7 | * | - |
| Food & Kindred Products | 1,643,500 | 1.9 | 3,900 | 0.8 | * | - | * | - |
| Apparel & Textiles | 1,160,600 | 1.4 | 3,000 | 0.6 | * | - | * | - |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 4,940,800 | 5.8 | 5,800 | 1.2 | * | - | * | - |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 5,057,600 | 5.6 | 29,800 | 6.3 | 12,000 | 6.3 | 1,250 | 4.0 |
| Transportation | 2,801,300 | 3.3 | 12,100 | 2.6 | 5,200 | 2.7 | 550 | 1.8 |
| Communication | 1,389,700 | 1.6 | 7,900 | 1.7 | 4,300 | 2.3 | * | - |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 871,200 | 1.0 | 9,900 | 2.1 | 2,500 | 1.3 | * | - |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 20,547,600 | 22.9 | 109,400 | 23.1 | 47,900 | 25.3 | 5,900 | 18.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5,291,800 | 6.2 | 22,800 | 4.8 | 13,300 | 6.0 | 825 | 2.6 |
| Durable Goods | 3,128,800 | 3.7 | 13,800 | 2.9 | 8,800 | 4.6 | * | - |
| Nondurable Goods | 2,168,900 | 2.5 | 9,000 | 1.9 | 4,500 | 2.4 | * | - |
| Retail Trade | 15,300,800 | 18.0 | 86,600 | 18.3 | 34,700 | 18.3 | 5,075 | 16.3 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 2,221,100 | 2.6 | 10,900 | 2.3 | 4,100 | 2.2 | 800 | 2.6 |
| Food Stores | 2,463,700 | 2.9 | 12,600 | 2.7 | 3,900 | 2.1 | 700 | 2.2 |
| Auto Dlrs & Service Stations | 1,642,900 | 1.9 | 11,900 | 2.5 | 4,300 | 2.3 | 750 | 2.4 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 4,816,500 | 5.7 | 29,600 | 6.2 | 12,500 | 6.6 | 1,800 | 5.8 |
| Other Retail Trade | 4,119,100 | 4.8 | 21,500 | 4.5 | 10,000 | 5.3 | 1,025 | 3.3 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 5,349,800 | 6.0 | 21,800 | 4.6 | 10,900 | 5.8 | 1,250 | 4.0 |
| Banking | 1,649,800 | 1.9 | 7,700 | 1.6 | 2,900 | 1.5 | * | - |
| Insurance | 1,702,500 | 2.0 | 5,400 | 1.1 | 3,300 | 1.7 | * | - |
| Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 1,854,900 | 2.2 | 8,700 | 1.8 | 4,700 | 2.5 | * | - |
| Services | 18,999,800 | 21.2 | 94,900 | 20.0 | 47,100 | 24.9 | 4,175 | 13.4 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 1,107,700 | 1.3 | 10,200 | 2.2 | 2,700 | 1.4 | 625 | 2.0 |
| Personal Services | 920,900 | 1.1 | 4,800 | 1.0 | * | - | * | - |
| Business Services | 3,302,500 | 3.9 | 21,000 | 4.4 | * | - | 750 | 2.4 |
| Health Services | 5,767,000 | 6.8 | 23,500 | 5.0 | 11,200 | 5.9 | 825 | 2.6 |
| Social Services | 1,185,800 | 1.4 | 6,600 | 1.4 | 2,600 | 1.4 | 275 | 0.9 |
| Membership Organizations | 1,545,400 | 1.8 | 4,800 | 1.0 | 1,600 | 0.8 | * | - |
| Other Services | 4,688,500 | 5.5 | 24,000 | 5.1 | 29,000 | 15.3 | 1,725 | 5.5 |
| Government | 15,782,300 | 17.6 | 125,400 | 26.5 | 42,000 | 22.2 | 14,075 | 45.1 |
| Federal | 2,733,200 | 3.2 | 29,100 | 6.1 | 12,100 | 6.4 | 4,350 | 13.9 |
| State | 3,564,400 | 4.2 | 43,100 | 9.1 | 11,500 | 6.1 | 5,200 | 16.7 |
| Local | 9,471,500 | 11.1 | 53,100 | 11.2 | 18,300 | 9.7 | 4,500 | 14.4 |

1/ Preliminary data, sum may not add to total due to rounding.

* Disclosure

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1981 and 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | 1981 | 1982 | Change 1981 - 1982 Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 475,500 | 473,900 | - 1,600 | - 0.3 |
| MINING | 31,200 | 26,700 | - 4,500 | - 14.4 |
| Metal Mining | 9,400 | 6,100 | - 3,300 | - 35.1 |
| Coal and Nonmetallic Mining | 5,500 | 5,100 | - 400 | - 7.3 |
| Oil and Gas Extraction | 16,300 | 15,500 | - 800 | - 4.9 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 33,300 | 31,900 | - 1,400 | - 4.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | 34,300 | 34,000 | - 300 | - 0.9 |
| Durable Goods | 21,000 | 21,400 | 400 | 1.9 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 2,600 | 2,000 | - 600 | - 23.1 |
| Electronic and Electrical Equipment | 3,500 | 4,300 | 800 | 22.9 |
| Transportation Equipment | 3,800 | 4,100 | 300 | 7.9 |
| Other Durable Goods | 11,200 | 11,000 | - 200 | - 1.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,300 | 12,600 | - 700 | - 5.3 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 4,100 | 3,500 | - 200 | - 4.9 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 3,600 | 3,000 | - 600 | - 16.7 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 5,700 | 5,800 | 100 | 1.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 29,200 | 29,800 | 600 | 2.1 |
| Railroad Transportation | 3,100 | 2,500 | - 600 | - 19.4 |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 5,700 | 5,800 | 100 | 1.8 |
| Other Transportation | 3,600 | 3,800 | 200 | 5.6 |
| Communication | 7,500 | 7,900 | 400 | 5.3 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 9,300 | 9,900 | 600 | 6.5 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 106,000 | 109,400 | 3,400 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 22,500 | 22,800 | 300 | 1.3 |
| Durable Goods | 13,600 | 13,800 | 200 | 1.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 8,900 | 9,000 | 100 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 83,500 | 86,600 | 3,100 | 3.7 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 10,700 | 10,900 | 200 | 1.9 |
| Food Stores | 12,200 | 12,600 | 400 | 3.3 |
| Automotive Dealers & Service Stations | 11,900 | 11,900 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 27,800 | 29,600 | 1,800 | 6.5 |
| Other Retail Trade | 20,900 | 21,500 | 600 | 2.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 21,500 | 21,800 | 300 | 1.4 |
| Banking | 7,400 | 7,700 | 300 | 4.1 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 5,400 | 5,400 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 8,700 | 8,700 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICES | 94,100 | 94,900 | 800 | 0.9 |
| Hotel & Other Lodging Places | 9,000 | 10,200 | 300 | 3.0 |
| Personal Services | 4,600 | 4,800 | 200 | 4.3 |
| Business Services | 20,400 | 21,000 | 600 | 2.9 |
| Health Services | 22,300 | 23,500 | 1,200 | 5.4 |
| Social Services | 8,900 | 6,600 | - 2,300 | - 25.8 |
| Membership Organizations | 4,900 | 4,800 | - 100 | - 2.0 |
| Other Services | 23,100 | 24,000 | 900 | 3.9 |
| GOVERNMENT | 125,800 | 125,400 | - 400 | - 0.3 |
| Federal Government | 29,900 | 29,100 | - 800 | - 2.7 |
| State Government | 44,100 | 43,100 | - 1,000 | - 2.3 |
| Local Government | 51,900 | 53,100 | 1,200 | 2.3 |

# SECTION II

## EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In October 1982, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a new study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 which projects specific long-term occupational needs for New Mexico and the Albuquerque SMSA. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures and incorporates forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1990 industrial and occupational trends. In addition, a new methodology for estimating replacement needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the estimated number of annual job openings for occupations. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties and traits and educational requirements.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by almost 122,000 or 26 percent between 1981 and 1990, which is about the same as the projected national growth rate. Added to these industrial growth totals will be an estimated 525,000 job openings between 1981 and 1990 due to replacement needs. Replacements needs refers to persons who leave their jobs either permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, moving out-of-state, occupational mobility, family responsibilities or other reasons.

New Mexico employment by industrial sector for 1981 and projected 1990 are given on page 29. The following pages list the New Mexico occupations with 350 or more and the Albuquerque occupations with 150 or more annual job openings. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total job openings for the 1981-1990 period by nine. Job openings for any given year may be larger or smaller than the average depending on current economic conditions. Nevertheless, those occupations with the largest number of annual job openings would normally offer the best job potential. However, the table shows expected job demand only. A large number of applicants may apply for many of these positions. The graph on page 32 shows total annual job openings by major occupational group due to industrial growth and replacement needs. The section following attempts to match short-term occupational supply and demand relationships.

### Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department has a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,000 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of their employees in each occupational skill. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current job skills by area and industry. By use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

Now entering the seventh year, the project staff has published occupational staffing patterns for: mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education and the utility industries. The forecast for over 600 specific occupations contained in New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 were developed based upon these data. In addition to being used for industrial development, vocational planning and career decision making, other uses of the data include identifying employers by occupation. Further information on this extensive project is available from the Research and Statistics Section.

## NEW MEXICO
## PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
## 1990

| | Employment | | Change 1981-1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1990 | Numeric | Percent |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 475,300 | 597,100 | 121,800 | 26 |
| MINING | 31,300 | 31,800 | 500 | 2 |
| Metal Mining | 9,600 | 9,900 | 300 | 3 |
| Coal and Nonmetallic Mining | 5,600 | 7,400 | 1,800 | 32 |
| Oil and Gas Extraction | 16,100 | 14,500 | -1,600 | -10 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 33,000 | 43,000 | 10,000 | 30 |
| MANUFACTURING | 34,100 | 51,400 | 17,300 | 51 |
| Durable Goods | 20,800 | 33,900 | 13,100 | 63 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 2,600 | 3,300 | 700 | 27 |
| Elec. and Electronic Equipment | 3,400 | 10,600 | 7,200 | 212 |
| Transportation Equipment | 3,700 | 4,900 | 1,200 | 32 |
| Other Durable Goods | 11,100 | 15,100 | 1,900 | 14 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,200 | 17,500 | 4,300 | 33 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 4,100 | 5,000 | 900 | 22 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 3,500 | 5,100 | 1,600 | 46 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 5,600 | 7,400 | 1,800 | 32 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and PUBLIC UTILITIES | 29,000 | 35,800 | 6,800 | 23 |
| Railroad Transportation | 3,000 | 3,200 | 200 | 7 |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 5,700 | 7,800 | 2,100 | 37 |
| Other Transportation | 3,400 | 4,400 | 1,000 | 29 |
| Communication | 7,400 | 9,200 | 1,800 | 24 |
| Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services | 9,400 | 11,200 | 1,800 | 19 |
| WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE | 106,600 | 144,500 | 37,900 | 36 |
| Wholesale Trade | 22,700 | 31,700 | 9,000 | 40 |
| Durable Goods | 13,700 | 19,800 | 6,100 | 45 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,000 | 11,900 | 2,900 | 32 |
| Retail Trade | 83,900 | 112,800 | 28,900 | 34 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 10,700 | 13,700 | 3,000 | 28 |
| Food Stores | 12,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 | 33 |
| Auto Dlrs and Service Stations | 11,900 | 14,100 | 2,200 | 18 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 28,300 | 41,500 | 13,200 | 47 |
| Other Retail Trade | 20,900 | 27,500 | 6,600 | 32 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE | 21,500 | 28,900 | 7,400 | 34 |
| Banking | 7,400 | 10,000 | 2,600 | 35 |
| Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers | 5,400 | 6,800 | 1,400 | 26 |
| Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 8,800 | 12,100 | 3,300 | 38 |
| SERVICES | 94,300 | 125,300 | 31,000 | 33 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 10,100 | 13,900 | 3,800 | 38 |
| Personal Services | 4,600 | 5,100 | 500 | 11 |
| Business Services | 20,300 | 24,500 | 4,200 | 21 |
| Health Services | 22,100 | 33,100 | 11,000 | 50 |
| Social Services | 8,900 | 12,500 | 3,600 | 40 |
| Membership Organizations | 5,000 | 5,900 | 900 | 18 |
| Other Services | 23,200 | 30,300 | 7,100 | 31 |
| GOVERNMENT | 125,500 | 136,400 | 10,900 | 9 |
| Federal | 29,600 | 31,200 | 1,600 | 5 |
| State | 44,100 | 45,600 | 1,500 | 3 |
| Local | 51,900 | 59,600 | 7,700 | 15 |

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

## NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

### 1981-1990

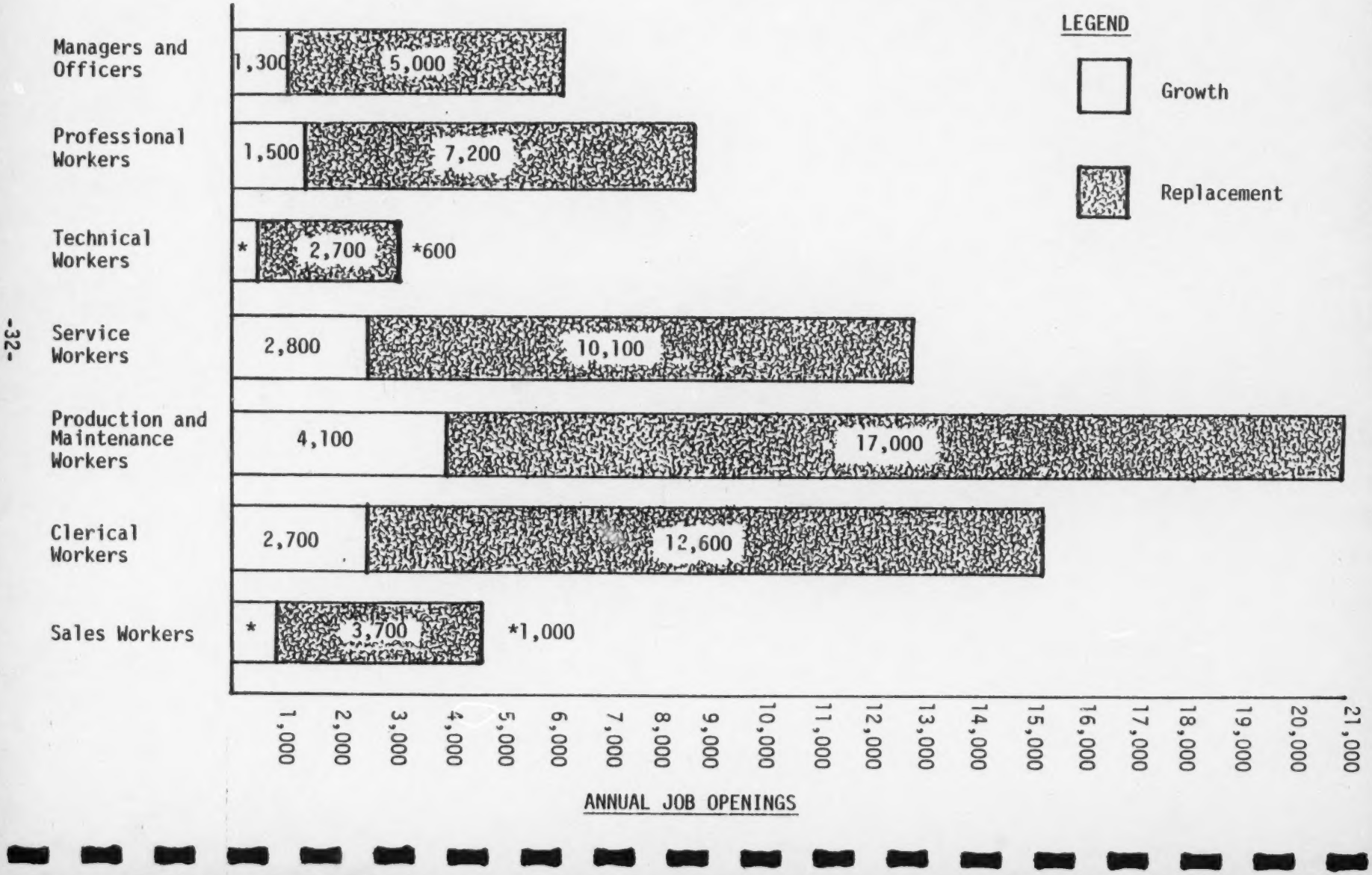
| Occupation | Annual Job Openings |
|---|---|
| All Other Managers | 4,230 |
| Sales Clerk | 2,500 |
| Janitors, Porters & Cleaners | 2,180 |
| All Other Unskilled Laborers | 2,160 |
| Kitchen Helpers | 1,960 |
| Secretary | 1,870 |
| All Other Sales Workers | 1,860 |
| Cashier | 1,740 |
| Waiter and/or Waitress | 1,580 |
| General Clerk, Office | 1,450 |
| Teachers, Elementary or Preschool | 1,420 |
| Truck Driver | 1,300 |
| All Other Semiskilled Workers | 910 |
| Supervisory, Nonworking Production | 900 |
| Bookkeeper, Hand | 870 |
| Helper, Trades | 870 |
| Nurse Aide and/or Orderly | 840 |
| Stock Clerk, Stockroom | 820 |
| Nurse, Professional | 750 |
| Teacher, Secondary School | 750 |
| Electrical & Electronic Assemblers | 750 |
| All Other Office Clerical Workers | 750 |
| Electrical & Electronic Technicians | 720 |
| Typist | 700 |
| Mechanic, Automotive | 700 |
| Manager, Restaurant | 670 |
| Delivery and/or Route Worker | 670 |
| Counter Attendant, Lunchroom | 650 |
| Manager, Store | 640 |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Floor | 610 |
| Carpenter | 610 |
| Heavy Equipment Operator | 580 |
| Fuel Pump Attendant | 570 |
| Food Preparation and/or Service Worker | 550 |
| Maintenance Repairer, General Utility | 550 |
| Accountants & Auditors | 510 |
| Teacher Aide | 500 |
| Cook, Restaurant | 500 |
| Accounting Clerk | 480 |
| Dining Room Attendant | 470 |
| Guards and Doorkeepers | 450 |
| Teller | 450 |
| Receptionist | 430 |
| All Other Service Workers | 420 |
| Teacher, College or Junior College | 410 |
| Welders and Flamecutters | 400 |
| Keypunch Operator | 390 |
| Electrical & Electronic Engineers | 380 |
| Licensed Practical Nurse | 370 |
| Electrician | 350 |

## ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

### 1981-1990

| Occupation | Annual Job Openings |
|---|---|
| All Other Managers and Officers | 1,880 |
| General Clerk | 1,280 |
| Sales Clerk | 1,100 |
| All Other Sales Workers | 1,020 |
| Janitors, Porters and Cleaners | 860 |
| Kitchen Helper | 820 |
| Secretary | 810 |
| All Other Laborers and Unskilled Workers | 810 |
| Assemblers, Electronic | 690 |
| Cashier | 650 |
| Waiter and/or Waitress | 640 |
| Truck Driver | 490 |
| Electronic Technician | 480 |
| All Other Office Clerical Workers | 450 |
| Teacher, Elementary or Preschool | 450 |
| All Other Semiskilled Workers | 430 |
| Bookkeeper, Hand | 410 |
| Helper, Trades | 380 |
| Stock Clerk, Warehouse | 370 |
| Delivery Driver & Route Worker | 360 |
| Nurse, Registered | 350 |
| Manager, Restaurant | 330 |
| Typist | 330 |
| Supervisor, Nonworking Production and Maintenance | 320 |
| Nurse Aide and/or Orderly | 300 |
| Counter Attendant, Cafeteria | 290 |
| Mechanic, Automative | 280 |
| Manager, Store | 270 |
| Carpenter | 260 |
| Electrical Engineer | 260 |
| Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food | 250 |
| Teacher, Secondary | 250 |
| Bartender | 240 |
| Accountant or Auditor | 220 |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Floor | 220 |
| Receptionist | 210 |
| Accounting Clerk | 210 |
| Cook, Restaurant | 210 |
| Fuel Pump Attendant | 200 |
| All Other Service Workers | 200 |
| Dining Room Attendant | 190 |
| Teller | 180 |
| Maintenance Repairer, General Utility | 180 |
| Guard | 170 |
| Teacher, College or Jr. College | 170 |
| Teacher Aide | 170 |
| Nurse, Licensed Practical | 160 |
| All Other Professional Workers | 160 |
| All Other Skilled Workers | 160 |
| Welder or Flamecutter | 150 |
| Order Filler | 150 |

NEW MEXICO
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1981-1990, DUE TO INDUSTRIAL
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



## SHORT TERM OUTLOOK

The occupational shortage information for 17 New Mexico cities plus the Albuquerque and Las Cruces SMSA's shown on the following pages was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, schools, jobseekers, or any member of the public interested in occupational shortage information. Employment Service Area Offices throughout the state, except Albuquerque, provide a list of shortage occupations for each of their counties on a monthly basis. The occupations on the following pages were taken (except for Albuquerque) from area office reports for the period January through March 1983. These reports are based on employer contacts, job orders, and general knowledge of local labor markets. For Albuquerque, about thirty of the largest area employers were contacted in March 1983 to obtain a list of "hard to fill" job skills. In addition an analysis was made of "unfilled" job orders from employers for the most recent period available.

The information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions currently existing. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The listed occupations should indicate some chronic shortages in New Mexico and its two SMSAs. No indication is given of experience required, number of positions available, or what particular employers may be hiring. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs. Unforeseen economic decisions and events may affect some of the occupations listed.

An updated listing of shortage occupations is available from the Research and Statistics Section in an on-going quarterly report entitled New Mexico Occupational Shortages.

## NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES BY CITY, JANUARY - MARCH 1983

| Occupation | Alamogordo - Ruidoso | Albuquerque SMSA | Artesia | Carlsbad | Clovis - Portales | Espanola - Los Alamos | Farmington | Gallup | Grants | Hobbs - Lovington | Las Cruces SMSA | Las Vegas - Mora | Raton - Clayton | Roswell | Santa Fe | Silver City - Deming | Socorro | Taos | Tucumcari |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrative Secretary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Aircraft Flight Instructor | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Computor Programmer | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drafter | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Specialist | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Medical Personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dental Assistant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Lab Technican | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Nurse Instructor | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Nurse,LPN | X | X | | | | | | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X | X |
| Nurse, Registered | | X | | | | | | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| Occupational Therapist | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Therapist | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respiratory Therapist | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Officer | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CLERICAL AND SALES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Commission Sales | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Counter Attendant | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Representative, Advertizing | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone Solicitor | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretary | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretary w/Shorthand | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |

## NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES BY CITY, JANUARY - MARCH 1983, Continued

| Occupation | Alamogordo - Ruidoso | Albuquerque SMSA | Artesia | Carlsbad | Clovis - Portales | Espanola - Los Alamos | Farmington | Gallup | Grants | Hobbs - Lovington | Las Cruces SMSA | Las Vegas - Mora | Raton - Clayton | Roswell | Santa Fe | Silver City - Deming | Socorro | Taos | Tucumcari |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bar Waitresses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Cooks | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | |
| Cosmetologists | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dayworker-Experienced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Live-in Domestic | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Waitresses | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK, AND MISCEL.ANEOUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto Mechanics | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Auto Paint and Body Repairers | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Blender (Gas & Oil) | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Brake Repairers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Bricklayers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Cabinetmakers | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Cement Masons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Electricians | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Electricians-Licensed | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Gang Pusher (Oil) | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheet Metal Workers | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T.V. Repairers | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| T.V./Radio Repairers | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Welders/Certified | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department recently began a new data and analysis project to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information will pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregate new hires by industry. New hires refers to people employed by a firm in a particular quarter but who did not work for that firm in any of the previous four quarters. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this section. This is largely because the projections do not fully account for occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the following page shows the number of new hires by major industry in New Mexico during FY 1981 1/. It should especially be noted that the number of new hires during the year was extremely large, 393,000, substantially exceeding the average employment of 333,000 for these industries. The table on page 38 lists 24 industries with 3,000 or more new hires in FY 1981. Tables with analysis Statewide and for some other areas, industry specific data, and general information about the ESP program is available from the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

1/ Fiscal Year 1981 was October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

## NEW HIRES BY INDUSTRY, NEW MEXICO, FISCAL YEAR 1981

| INDUSTRY | 1981 1st QUARTER Oct - Dec 1980 | | | 1981 2nd QUARTER Jan - Mar 1981 | | | 1981 3rd QUARTER Apr - Jun 1981 | | | 1981 4th QUARTER Jul - Sep 1981 | | | FISCAL YEAR 1981 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EMPLOY | NEW HIRES | NEW HIRE RATE | EMPLOY | NEW HIRES | NEW HIRE RATE | EMPLOY | NEW HIRES | NEW HIRE RATE | EMPLOY | NEW HIRES | NEW HIRE RATE | NEW HIRES | NEW HIRE RATE |
| TOTAL | 328,358 | 92,165 | 28.1 | 327,128 | 85,333 | 26.1 | 336,237 | 103,462 | 30.8 | 341,924 | 111,977 | 32.7 | 392,937 | 29.5 |
| MINING | 28,752 | 8,377 | 29.1 | 29,744 | 8,985 | 30.2 | 31,124 | 9,888 | 31.8 | 31,103 | 11,059 | 35.6 | 38,309 | 31.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 33,264 | 16,117 | 48.5 | 31,222 | 15,245 | 48.8 | 33,304 | 18,478 | 55.5 | 33,956 | 19,149 | 56.4 | 68,989 | 52.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 33,598 | 6,122 | 18.2 | 33,404 | 5,562 | 16.7 | 33,729 | 7,287 | 21.6 | 34,599 | 8,344 | 24.1 | 27,315 | 20.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES | 25,887 | 3,713 | 14.3 | 25,759 | 3,343 | 13.0 | 25,839 | 3,779 | 14.6 | 25,968 | 3,942 | 15.2 | 14,777 | 14.3 |
| TRADE | 104,190 | 33,702 | 32.3 | 101,754 | 28,336 | 27.8 | 104,828 | 36,110 | 34.4 | 107,390 | 40,138 | 37.4 | 138,286 | 33.1 |
| FINANCE | 21,101 | 3,316 | 15.7 | 21,128 | 3,321 | 15.7 | 21,002 | 4,060 | 19.3 | 21,184 | 4,082 | 19.3 | 14,779 | 17.5 |
| SERVICES | 81,566 | 20,818 | 25.5 | 84,117 | 20,541 | 24.4 | 86,411 | 23,860 | 27.6 | 87,724 | 25,263 | 28.8 | 90,482 | 26.6 |

## INDUSTRIES WITH 3,000 OR MORE NEW HIRES IN FISCAL YEAR 1981

| Industry | New Hires |
|---|---|
| Retail Trade; Eating and Drinking Places | 53,930 |
| Oil and Gas Field Services | 30,115 |
| Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts | 16,085 |
| Retail Trade; Grocery Stores | 13,044 |
| Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction | 12,020 |
| Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways | 10,963 |
| Miscellaneous Business Services | 9,689 |
| General Building Contractors - Residential Building | 9,685 |
| General Building Contractors - Nonresidential Building | 9,308 |
| Retail Trade; Department Stores | 8,550 |
| Personnel Supply Services | 7,670 |
| Retail Trade; Gasoline Service Stations | 6,471 |
| Trucking, Local and Long Distance | 5,865 |
| Wholesale Trade; Machinery, Equipment and Supplies | 5,707 |
| Electrical Work | 5,617 |
| Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning | 5,393 |
| Hospitals | 5,127 |
| Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering | 4,995 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors | 4,518 |
| Retail Trade; Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used) | 4,480 |
| Retail Trade; Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores | 3,902 |
| Commercial and Stock Saving Banks | 3,735 |
| Nursing and Personal Care Facilities | 3,579 |
| Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreational Services | 3,459 |

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income of the residents of an area received from business, government and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest, and governmental transfer payment. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total personal income divided by the number of residents in the area. It shows the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, falling from 39th in 1980 to 42nd in 1981. As shown below, the state compares poorly with most surrounding Western and Rocky Mountain states. New Mexico's per capita income grew by only 8.1 percent from 1980 to 1981, well below the United States average of 10.7 percent and the Southwest Region 11.9 percent increase. The Southwest Region includes New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Within the State, there is a large difference in per capita income levels, ranging from nearly $14,000 in Los Alamos County with a major government scientific laboratory to about $4,500 in Mora County, with a lack of industry and jobs. Some of the mining counties such as Eddy, Lea and San Juan have above average incomes, as well as government based Santa Fe County and industrialized Bernalillo County.

PER CAPITA INCOME
SOUTHWEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
1980 - 1981

| | 1980 | 1981 | Percent Change 1980 - 1981 | 1981 National Ranking |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $ 9,480 | $10,491 | 10.7 | NA |
| Southwest | $ 9,296 | $10,405 | 11.9 | NA |
| Rocky Mountain | $ 9,094 | $10,056 | 10.6 | NA |
| Arizona | $ 8,823 | $ 9,754 | 10.6 | 31 |
| Colorado | $10,035 | $11,215 | 11.8 | 11 |
| New Mexico | $ 7,889 | $ 8,529 | 8.1 | 42 |
| Oklahoma | $ 9,112 | $10,247 | 12.5 | 24 |
| Texas | $ 9,554 | $10,729 | 12.3 | 18 |
| Utah | $ 7,663 | $ 8,313 | 8.5 | 46 |
| Wyoming | $10,862 | $11,665 | 7.4 | 5 |

NEW MEXICO
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY SMSA AND COUNTY, 1980

| | Per Capita Personal Income |
|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | $7,889 |
| SMSA's | |
| Albuquerque | 8,629 |
| Las Cruces | 6,328 |
| COUNTIES | |
| Bernalillo | 8,943 |
| Catron | 5,171 |
| Chaves | 8,007 |
| Colfax | 7,650 |
| Curry | 8,050 |
| De Baca | 8,019 |
| Dona Ana | 6,328 |
| Eddy | 8,169 |
| Grant | 7,477 |
| Guadalupe | 5,691 |
| Harding | 7,088 |
| Hidalgo | 7,848 |
| Lea | 9,686 |
| Lincoln | 7,653 |
| Los Alamos | 13,926 |
| Luna | 6,985 |
| McKinley | 6,032 |
| Mora | 4,473 |
| Otero | 6,920 |
| Quay | 7,462 |
| Rio Arriba | 5,588 |
| Roosevelt | 7,591 |
| Sandoval | 4,835 |
| San Juan | 8,301 |
| San Miguel | 4,894 |
| Santa Fe | 8,233 |
| Sierra | 7,231 |
| Socorro | 5,366 |
| Taos | 6,126 |
| Torrance | 6,016 |
| Union | 9,813 |
| Valencia | 6,857 |

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1980.

## POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO 1979

The number of people living below the poverty level increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. However, because the total population was increasing at almost twice that rate the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent in 1969 to 17.6 percent in 1979.

The number of people by race living in poverty for the state, planning districts and counties are given on the table on page 42. New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than does the nation as a whole, 17.6 vs. 12.4 percent. The table below shows that New Mexico has a higher percentage of White, American Indian and Asian and Pacific Islanders living in poverty while a lower percentage of Blacks and Spanish Origin than does the United States.

Percentage of Persons by Race Living Below the Poverty Level
1979, United States and New Mexico

| | New Mexico | United States |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 17.6 | 12.4 |
| White | 13.3 | 9.4 |
| Black | 29.0 | 29.8 |
| American Indian | 40.2 | 27.5 |
| Asian & Pacific Islander | 23.5 | 13.1 |
| Spanish Origin | 23.2 | 23.5 |

This table also illustrates that all the minority races have much higher levels of poverty in New Mexico than do Whites with American Indians having the highest rate, over 40 percent.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population by race and those under the poverty level. Again the incidence of poverty among minority groups is demonstrated. American Indians comprise 8.2 percent of the New Mexico population but make up 18.7 percent of those living in poverty. Only 1.8 percent of the population was Black while they comprise 2.8 percent of those living in poverty. And while 75 percent of the total population was White they comprise only 57.5 percent of those living under the poverty level.

New Mexico Distribution by Race of Population and Poverty

| | Percent of Population | Percent under Poverty Level Income |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White | 75.0 | 57.5 |
| Black | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| American Indian | 8.2 | 18.7 |
| Spanish Origin | 36.6 | 48.4 |

The largest concentration of people living below the poverty level include Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley counties. These three counties contain 44 percent of the total New Mexico population and 43 percent of all persons living below the poverty level.

Another measure of economic need is those persons receiving public assistance. On page 43 three forms of public assistance are given for the state, planning districts and counties. They are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medical Assistance and Food Stamp Recipients.

NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

| | Persons | | | | | | Families | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Black | American Indian | Asian-Pacific Islander | Spanish Origin 1/ | Total | Female Householder |
| NEW MEXICO | 225,508 | 129,599 | 6,312 | 42,224 | 1,761 | 109,099 | 46,826 | 16,159 |
| District I | 37,613 | 5,864 | 90 | 29,707 | 30 | 3,138 | 7,326 | 2,372 |
| Mckinley | 20,695 | 1,823 | 42 | 17,813 | 15 | 1,774 | 4,009 | 1,353 |
| San Juan | 16,918 | 4,041 | 48 | 11,894 | 15 | 1,364 | 3,227 | 1,019 |
| District II | 34,782 | 20,163 | 112 | 1,954 | 27 | 26,248 | 7,633 | 2,440 |
| Colfax | 2,261 | 1,398 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 1,587 | 479 | 165 |
| Los Alamos | 719 | 670 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 120 | 177 | 52 |
| Mora | 1,610 | 911 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,504 | 403 | 112 |
| Rio Arriba | 8,245 | 2,943 | 27 | 1,115 | 0 | 6,371 | 1,840 | 499 |
| San Miguel | 6,616 | 4,780 | 31 | 48 | 0 | 5,815 | 1,436 | 455 |
| Santa Fe | 10,007 | 7,365 | 54 | 318 | 18 | 6,741 | 2,094 | 795 |
| Taos | 5,324 | 2,096 | 0 | 399 | 0 | 4,110 | 1,204 | 362 |
| District III | 71,665 | 45,576 | 2,141 | 8,373 | 1,266 | 35,932 | 14,633 | 5,944 |
| Bernalillo | 54,481 | 37,013 | 2,054 | 2,815 | 1,214 | 28,486 | 11,053 | 4,875 |
| Sandoval | 6,443 | 2,210 | 11 | 3,438 | 8 | 1,805 | 1,263 | 285 |
| Torrance | 1,740 | 1,059 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 989 | 407 | 93 |
| Valencia | 9,001 | 5,294 | 76 | 2,112 | 44 | 4,652 | 1,910 | 691 |
| District IV | 15,033 | 10,637 | 890 | 130 | 82 | 6,642 | 3,334 | 1,082 |
| Curry | 6,135 | 3,802 | 749 | 29 | 68 | 2,371 | 1,326 | 545 |
| De Baca | 484 | 429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 104 | 32 |
| Guadalupe | 1,368 | 1,004 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1,190 | 319 | 107 |
| Harding | 207 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 53 | 13 |
| Quay | 1,913 | 1,431 | 104 | 16 | 0 | 898 | 442 | 133 |
| Roosevelt | 3,936 | 2,810 | 37 | 85 | 0 | 1,439 | 843 | 203 |
| Union | 990 | 978 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 408 | 247 | 49 |
| District V | 8,956 | 7,114 | 190 | 48 | 15 | 5,384 | 2,040 | 653 |
| Catron | 624 | 540 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 178 | 128 | 39 |
| Grant | 3,698 | 2,753 | 54 | 20 | 7 | 2,591 | 845 | 255 |
| Hidalgo | 1,018 | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 587 | 230 | 97 |
| Luna | 3,616 | 2,871 | 136 | 26 | 8 | 2,028 | 837 | 262 |
| District VI | 30,884 | 20,844 | 2,309 | 993 | 124 | 14,637 | 6,432 | 2,206 |
| Chaves | 9,594 | 7,153 | 425 | 92 | 10 | 5,143 | 1,982 | 614 |
| Eddy | 6,414 | 4,155 | 276 | 117 | 10 | 3,689 | 1,325 | 462 |
| Lea | 6,786 | 3,842 | 1,128 | 53 | 9 | 2,810 | 1,365 | 555 |
| Lincoln | 1,831 | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 817 | 401 | 114 |
| Otero | 6,259 | 4,134 | 480 | 731 | 95 | 2,178 | 1,359 | 461 |
| District VII | 26,575 | 19,401 | 546 | 1,015 | 208 | 17,118 | 5,428 | 1,461 |
| Dona Ana | 20,999 | 14,925 | 489 | 209 | 80 | 14,911 | 4,281 | 1,216 |
| Sierra | 1,884 | 1,846 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 541 | 484 | 109 |
| Socorro | 3,692 | 2,630 | 57 | 799 | 128 | 1,666 | 663 | 136 |

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Are also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91 and 92.

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONS BY PLANNING DISTRICT, COUNTY AND SELECTED PROGRAMS DECEMBER 1982

| | Aid to Families with Dependent Children | Medical Assistance | Food Stamp Recipients |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW MEXICO | 48,210 | 78,018 | 181,134 |
| District I | 7,710 | 11,201 | 32,034 |
| McKinley | 4,554 | 6,425 | 19,579 |
| San Juan | 3,156 | 4,776 | 12,455 |
| District II | 6,842 | 13,128 | 28,743 |
| Colfax | 469 | 723 | 1,785 |
| Los Alamos | 35 | 69 | * |
| Mora | 316 | 614 | 1,379 |
| Rio Arriba | 1,486 | 3,052 | 8,339 |
| San Miguel | 1,797 | 3,396 | 5,708 |
| Santa Fe | 1,780 | 3,265 | 6,810 |
| Taos | 959 | 2,009 | 4,722 |
| District III | 18,519 | 28,112 | 58,258 |
| Bernalillo | 14,586 | 21,467 | 40,581 |
| Cibola | 1,138 | 1,648 | 4,868 |
| Sandoval | 1,351 | 2,259 | 7,390 |
| Torrance | 304 | 562 | 1,695 |
| Valencia | 1,140 | 2,176 | 3,724 |
| District IV | 3,255 | 5,408 | 10,841 |
| Curry | 1,684 | 2,550 | 4,994 |
| De Baca | 68 | 175 | 314 |
| Guadalupe | 285 | 555 | 1,154 |
| Harding | 3 | 24 | 201 |
| Quay | 293 | 625 | 1,063 |
| Roosevelt | 824 | 1,222 | 2,535 |
| Union | 98 | 257 | 580 |
| District V | 2,012 | 3,266 | 10,828 |
| Catron | 61 | 105 | 379 |
| Grant | 958 | 1,552 | 5,897 |
| Hidalgo | 327 | 506 | 1,121 |
| Luna | 666 | 1,103 | 3,431 |
| District VI | 5,458 | 9,713 | 21,157 |
| Chavex | 1,831 | 3,102 | 6,625 |
| Eddy | 1,159 | 2,292 | 4,625 |
| Lea | 1,236 | 2,118 | 4,775 |
| Lincoln | 198 | 556 | 840 |
| Otero | 1,034 | 1,645 | 4,292 |
| District VII | 4,414 | 7,190 | 19,275 |
| Dona Ana | 3,415 | 5,413 | 14,681 |
| Sierra | 285 | 614 | 1,187 |
| Socorro | 714 | 1,163 | 3,407 |

*Included in Rio Arriba County

Source: State of New Mexico
Human Services Department
Monthly Report
December 1982

## TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

### Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. (Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are also counted in employment totals).

### Unemployment

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

### Employment

Employed persons comprise 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident - persons - employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters. Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage

and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods. Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey (CPS) household survey.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes incommuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, which together make up the Albuquerque SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) labor area, and Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces SMSA.

Economically Disadvantaged

Means an individual who has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of: 1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or; 2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

Poverty

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their: size and

composition, sex and age of the family head, number of children under 18 years of age, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was discovered from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES, 1982

| Family Size | Nonfarm Family | Farm Family |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 4,680 | $ 4,010 |
| 2 | 6,220 | 5,310 |
| 3 | 7,760 | 6,610 |
| 4 | 9,300 | 7,910 |
| 5 | 10,840 | 9,210 |
| 6 | 12,380 | 10,510 |
| For each additional family member add | 1,540 | 1,300 |

Lower Living Standard Income Level

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected SMSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Updated estimates show:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

| | 70% | | 85% | | 100% | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metro | Non-Metro | Metro | Non-Metro | Metro | Non-Metro |
| Albuquerque | $10,410 | - | $12,640 | - | $14,870 | - |
| Balance of NM | $10,410 | $10,310 | $12,640 | $12,520 | $14,870 | $14,730 |

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdiction within the SMSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the SMSAs.

Veteran

A person who A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or B) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Special Veteran

A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam Era.

Other Vietnam Era Veteran

A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, and who is not a Special Veteran as defined above.

Other Veteran

Veteran other than Vietnam Era Veteran.

Vietnam Era

The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975. (Presidential Proclamation 4373).

Handicapped

Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities or a disabled or special disabled veteran.

Disabled Veteran

A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran.

Special Disabled Veteran

A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

Personal Income

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all source. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income", proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

Welfare

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.

Year, Fiscal

Fiscal Year (FY) 1984 is October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984.

New Hires

New hires refers to a person on a firm's payroll in the reference quarter who is not on the firm's payroll in any of the previous four quarters.